

**Comments Received
by 8/18/98
on the Draft Document**

***Developing a Draft
Preferred Alternative***



CALFED
BAY-DELTA
PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL CALFED STAGE 1 PROGRAM
Version 8, August 18, 1998

Ag/Urban Benefits

1. Water Supply. New water generated in Stage 1 above the Accord baseline should provide multiple benefits, including meeting specified environmental requirements and meeting water supply needs. Final allocation decisions should be determined based on yield information, specified environmental flow and operations requirements, and willingness to pay for the benefits received. The Environmental portion of new supplies should be used to meet AFRP actions and any other actions determined to be environmentally sound and having sufficient environmental documentation.
2. Accord Extension; Near Term Regulatory Certainty. Extend Accord until CALFED ROD. Then implement near term regulatory assurances for the duration of Stage 1. No net loss. No uncompensated taking. No actions resulting in added risk of loss through operating rules. Full regulatory protection will be provided for in-Delta and upstream diverters that participate in restoration actions consistent with CALFED goals and objectives for state and federal ESA regulations for proposed and listed aquatic species, safe harbor, and operational regulatory certainty, to reflect their habitat restoration actions and CALFED Stage 1 actions. SWRCB decisions tied to federal and state assurances. Resolve Accord/CVPIA flow differences: Create one single set of operating rules, with no outliers, including Trinity River.
3. Flexible Operations (Share the Gain). Expanded real-time monitoring for positive fish protection and flexibility for water suppliers. Pumps operate to full capacity at certain times, while exceeding fishery protection offered by Accord.
4. South Delta Improvements. Operable Old River Barrier and waterway stage control structures. Channel enlargement where necessary. Clifton Court Forebay intake structure. Joint Point of Diversion. Intertie of 400 cfs between Delta Mendota Canal and California Aqueduct. Fish screen demo (2500 cfs) at Tracy. Tracy intertie. Potential for new screens at CCFB if different demo from Tracy or essential to Fish and Wildlife Agencies in Stage 1.

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5. Ecosystem Entity. Responsible for successful recovery of ESA species. Accountable for environmental water and money applied to effort.
6. Stage 1 Levee Funds. At levels proposed by CALFED. Substantial local control over funding priorities, construction schedules, and program administration.
7. Mountain and Rural County Actions. Planning and feasibility work for long-range supplies, system efficiency improvements; design/construct initial facilities; and watershed management demonstration project. Opportunity to participate in north-of-Delta surface reservoir.
8. Water Exchanges. Expedited CALFED process to allow exchanges under standard rules and regulatory fast-track.
9. Water Transfers. Implement transfer program with water rights protections, community and third party protections, and consistent environmental rules. Local interests shall have the right to participate and reoperate projects to optimize transfers and entitlement deliveries. Environmental transfers use same rules as others. Facility rights and capacities are to be honored.
10. Implement BMPs and EWMPs. For Urban Water Conservation BMPs certification must be through a new entity that has a broad stakeholder base and the Agricultural Water Management Council should provide formal review of EWMPs. Evaluate actions on the basis of local utilities' cost effectiveness. CALFED should provide that either AB3616 or federal project conservation requirements are acceptable.
11. Investment Program for Recycling, Conservation, and Groundwater Recovery. Combined local-regional-state-federal funding for locally-sponsored projects; CALFED pays costs above locally-justified amounts. Regulatory improvements to aid recycling.
12. South and East of Delta Groundwater Storage. Fund and construct groundwater conjunctive use facilities at selected sites east of the Delta and south of Delta in the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. Est. 800,000 AF storage. CALFED shall be limited to an administrative role in these projects.
13. North of Delta Groundwater Studies and Pilot Projects. Fund locally sponsored and implemented engineering studies, pilot projects, and/or demos to develop

technical basis for groundwater opportunities north of the Delta. CALFED shall be limited to an administrative role in these projects.

14. Near-Term Drinking Water Quality. Identify specific actions to improve drinking water. In-Delta channel improvements to reduce tidal effects of ocean. Point and non-point source controls, drainage relocations and modifications in north and south Delta all consistent with long-term source water quality goals of 50 ug/L bromides and 3 mg/L TOC.
15. Water Quality for Resource Management. Minimize TDS below 220 mg/L to enhance groundwater conjunctive use and water recycling in export areas.
16. Interim Alt. 2 Plan (Herbold/Gartrell). Perform feasibility studies to assess benefits and impacts. Based on studies, make a decision whether or not to permit and construct initial elements of facility extending from south to central Delta on an alignment which meets fisheries requirements, improves drinking water quality and public health of urban communities, and improves water quality for central and south Delta agricultural communities.
17. Mokelumne Multi-Purpose Plan. Channel and levee modifications in the Mokelumne forks and adjoining streams that provide flood control benefits equal to the North Delta Plan, and to create interim drinking water quality improvements and fishery recovery benefits.
18. Isolated Facility. Define a clear decision process for an Isolated Facility to be completed by the end of Stage 1. During Stage 1, perform feasibility studies, project screening and efforts leading to 404(b)(1) analyses, EIS/R disclosure, biological mitigation, preferred alignment, community construction plans, and establish permit conditions. Work with local landowners to fit a potential future Isolated Facility into community plans so it is not precluded. Clearly describe benefits and future information needed for decision, and address three key areas: potential in-Delta water quality, levee stability and flood control effects; comparable benefits for other areas; and include assurances so that an isolated facility, if constructed, will not be misused.
19. Surface Storage. Surface storage provides benefits that groundwater storage can't provide. Capture of water in high-flow periods can have minimal environmental impacts on the delta and can produce large net benefits when stored water is available to meet other needs or is directly released to the environment in critical periods. Surface storage can also substantially improve the utility of groundwater